

DAILY PACIFIC NEWS.

TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 25, 1851.

AGENTS FOR THE PACIFIC NEWS.
San Francisco, Cal. J. W. GREGORY.
San Jose, Cal. J. W. GREGORY.
New York, N. Y. J. W. GREGORY.
Napa, Cal. J. W. GREGORY.

AGENTS WANTED IN every City, Town and Village, to whom liberal advances will be given. Orders for the PACIFIC NEWS will be duly attended to, and delivered to the agents, and the agents to the subscribers. The PACIFIC NEWS will be re-commissioned as soon as necessary arrangements can be completed. A STEAMER EDITION will be issued semi-monthly, on the sailing of each Mail Steamer.

Order Reigns Again.

The better judgment of the people has put an end to the excitement, and scenes almost of riot, which has characterized our city for two or three days, and order again reigns triumphant. This fact speaks volumes in favor of the law-abiding disposition of the people of San Francisco. Incensed as they justly have been, at the long-continued and villainous outrages committed in our midst, resting in security, at no hour, day or night, they manifested a forbearance, even when the perpetrators of some of the dark deeds which disgrace humanity, were within their reach, that could hardly have been anticipated. Ten thousand men assembled in council, two-thirds of whom were in favor of punishment without waiting the law's delay, could hardly have been restrained in any other locality. At the West and South, with such a crowd, so justly indignant, and so righteously disposed, an hour would have served to put the culprits within the pale of Divine rather than human tribunals.

But the scenes of Saturday and Sunday have not been without their effect in more ways than one. It has shown the daring perpetrators of midnight outrages, that the people are aroused, and that they have arrived at that point at which forbearance has ceased to be a virtue. That but one step more is to be taken, ere the popular fury will break forth, and sweep from our midst the lawless criminals of our own and other countries, whose villainies render life and property so insecure. And although cooler counsels prevailed, and left the accused, and probably guilty, parties in the keeping of the law, these scenes will serve as a warning which, we trust, will not be without a salutary effect.

In another direction, too, will it have an influence. The "glorious uncertainty" which has attended the punishment of crime, has become a by-word and a reproach, the result, partially, of the imperfection of the laws, and in a manner attributable to our courts of justice. But the popular demonstrations for the past two or three days, will satisfy all that the eyes of the people are open, and that judicial proceedings in the future will be watched with a care and scrutiny unknown in the past. The acts of each judge and jury, and each officer, will be closely watched, and woe be to him that falters in the performance of his duty, or who treats with more than becoming leniency the perpetrators of the foul wrongs under which the community has so long and so patiently suffered.

The Half-Lynched Prisoners.

The prisoners charged with the inhuman attack on Mr. JAMES, Stewart and Wilkes, were arraigned again yesterday afternoon, before Justice SHEPHERD, when their counsel waived a further examination, and they were committed to take their trial before the District Court.

The Lynch Law excitement has entirely subsided, and everything is again quiet. That such a state of things has been secured by cool counsels, no one will regret who feels an interest in the prosperity of our city and state. The authorities of the city acted with deliberate judgment, and avoided any unguarded movements calculated to inflame the excited feelings of the populace. Especially is great credit due to Mayor GEARY for his attempts to sustain law and order, and to Recorder TILFORD, whose course throughout was marked with determined coolness, and a proper regard for the rights of the prisoners and of our citizens. His course in this matter has been such as to receive the unqualified endorsement of all.

Arrival of the California.

The steamer California, Capt. BIRD, which has been detained at San Diego, by an accident to her machinery, arrived in port last evening, having left San Diego early on the night of the 21st.

She brings no passengers except some half dozen from San Diego.

The steamer Oregon left here for Panama on the afternoon of the 16th, and arrived at San Diego on the evening of the 18th. She carried down the necessary chains and apparatus for putting the California in order, and enabled her to repair, which took about three days.

The Oregon left immediately, on her downward voyage. All well on board.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE STATUTES.—For the information of those officers throughout the State who are entitled by law to copies of the "Statutes of California," we would state that the public printer has delivered the whole edition to the Secretary of State at San Jose, to whom all applications should be made. The State Printer has nothing to do with the distribution of the Statutes, the Secretary of State being authorized to contract for the performance of such duty. The books were all received in the State several weeks ago.

THE COLUMBIA.—This steamer, which arrived yesterday, commanded by Lieut. BEALE, U. S. N., is a splendid vessel. She is of 777 tons burthen, and is designed to run between San Francisco and the various ports on the Pacific. She will no doubt be as popular as her officers are gentlemanly and obliging.

THANKS.—We were yesterday indebted to ADAMS & CO., J. W. GREGORY, and BONESTELL & WILLISTON, for State papers on the arrival of the steamer.

Lynching a Thief.

Yesterday evening a thief was caught in the act of stealing a shirt and vest from M. D. LITTLETON & CO.'s Auction Rooms in Montgomery street. On being pursued and taken back, and the articles taken from him, the crowd present commenced the process of lynch him, when he drew a pistol, but was immediately knocked down, and badly cut in the face and body with whips and ropes. A rope was then procured and a determination manifested to hang him on the spot. At this juncture several of the men engaged in the store interfered to save his life, but their efforts would have been of no avail had not Sergeant HILL of the Second District Police, rushed in and with other officers succeeded in conveying him to the station house. A crowd of five or six hundred persons followed him to the jail, crying out "hang him," "kill him," "don't let him be locked up from us," and frequent attempts were made to get him from the possession of the officers. But they firmly resisted the Lynchers, and succeeded in locking him up. He gave his name as William Wilson. He was completely covered from head to foot with gore when committed.

The same villain, with an accomplice, had previously visited the store of Kettelle, Mahony & Co., and their movements being suspicious, were closely watched by Mr. J. C. BELL, the Auctioneer, who followed them to the store of Mr. Middleton, and laid hands upon Wilson, who was leaving with his plunder. But for his activity and determination, the rogue would have made good his escape.

Our San Jose Correspondence.

SAN JOSE, February 24.

Editors of the Pacific News:

The Convention will assemble again to-day, though with but little prospect of different results from heretofore. I am pained to see bitterness of feeling engendered by this protracted contest. That it should cause a depression of feeling is a natural effect on all parties. But that a settled animosity should exist is clearly wrong; and I am hoping that such will not occur. I never could wish to be much of a party man as not to have many warm friends in both parties, from whom I would not part.

There are, at present, a considerable number of visitors in the city, waiting the action of the Legislature on the State Hospital bill. I trust that this will receive, as it needs, considerable alterations before it becomes a law. The bill, as it at present stands, proposes to burden the State with the sum of nearly five thousand dollars a year, in the shape of salaries to medical officers. We have had sufficient experience in hospital matters to know, that in the older States, a sum of not more than twelve to fourteen hundred dollars would there be paid annually to the medical officers in similar institutions. There the resident physician is the only medical officer who is paid for his services, receiving generally an annual salary of six or eight hundred dollars.

The office of consulting physician is always considered an honorary office, and no difficulty is found in filling it with the most eminent men in the profession, who are willing to take it from a love of their profession and for the standing it gives them in the community. We can see no reason why the same motives should not actuate the profession in California; and there can be no doubt but that there are many physicians who are fully competent to fill the office, and who would willingly take it as salaries far below those proposed in the bill, or perhaps for nothing. The bill provides for two consulting physicians at the hospital in San Francisco. This is probably one more than is required, and can only serve to increase the expenses of these already costly institutions.

If a hospital is visited once a day by a consulting physician, it is all that is necessary, provided the resident physician is competent to fill the post he occupies. The salaries of the resident physician appear to be too large; five thousand dollars a year for what in the States is obtained for seven hundred, is rather too liberal, even for this country, particularly when we consider that board and lodging, the two most expensive items here, are furnished in addition to the salary. There are many physicians in California, fully competent to fill the office, who would willingly accept it with a salary of two or three thousand dollars. A saving to the State of at least fifteen thousand dollars a year could thus be effected, without in the least degree diminishing the efficiency of the hospitals, the usefulness of which will depend more on the care used in selecting well-qualified medical officers, than in giving enormous salaries to the most impudent applicants for office.

The numerous physicians applying for situations at the proposed State Hospital in San Francisco are well known to you. Of late I observe a few who apply for similar positions in that of Sacramento. Among these I would note the names of Dr. James Blake as consulting physician, and Dr. John F. Morse as resident physician. Drs. Woolley and Brierly also apply for the same post, I understand. From my knowledge of the first named of these physicians, I am persuaded that a better choice for a consulting physician, either at San Francisco or Sacramento could not be made.

Dr. Blake has been for a number of years, Professor of Anatomy in the University of St. Louis, and has had a large and thorough practical acquaintance with every department of Hospital practice. Educated under the advantages of the first schools in London, Paris and Berlin, he unites to a profound knowledge of his profession a perfect acquaintance of the French, German and Spanish languages, a qualification of the highest importance to the consulting physician of a large hospital. He is also, I think, the only surgeon of any eminence in Sacramento, which in fact contained none at the time of the unfortunate difficulties in August last. The stations to fill these positions in the State Hospitals, ought to turn solely on the merits of the applicants who should by all means be selected by a competent Board of Trustees, and not by the Legislature, who certainly cannot be competent to judge of their fitness for the offices they are selected to fill.

C. M. B.

THE PASSAGE OF ANOTHER DAY has elicited little new in regard to political affairs. The attempts thus far at harmonizing have not been successful, the friends of Mr. Fremont refusing to pledge themselves to go into caucus. To-morrow, the Convention will adjourn, unless an election is made; but it is now no nearer than on Friday afternoon.

Our Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 12, 1850.

Editors of the Pacific News:

The Austrian Minister here has been in a bad way lately. He wrote a very impetuous letter to the Secretary of State, complaining of the interference of our Government with the domestic institutions of the House of Hapsburg. The offense was the sending of an agent to observe the condition of affairs in Hungary. The Monk Knight Hulsemann has, in this correspondence, made himself very ridiculous; for Mr. Webster gave him most awful tokens of his "distinguished consideration." He will not more Yankee autographs very soon.

Commodore Jones is still on trial before the court; and, as San Francisco is the theatre of the prisoner's delinquencies, I send you the consecutive record of the prosecution. Nobody seems to care about the proceedings; and I never heard a conjecture uttered about the result. If the commodore were an admiral there would be some use in convicting him, for the sake of a vacancy for promotion; but as he is a mere Post Captain, the Tribunal of Post Captains will hardly think it worth while to deprive him of a pair of epaulettes which not enriches them, and makes him poor indeed.

Mr. Gwin's bill for the settlement of land claims will certainly pass, but it has been the subject of much discussion in the Senate. During the past week there was a very interesting debate between Mr. Gwin and Mr. Benton.

The Civil Fund Bill cannot be reported at present, in consequence of a difference of opinion in the Committee of Finance. Mr. Benton has had it in his hands for some time past, and has not reported on it at all. Mr. Gwin endeavored, as you will see by the enclosed extract, to bring the matter before the Senate last week, but owing to this reluctance of Mr. B. to report, he was declared out of order.

The President announced the special order to be the bill to evade the public lands to the States respectively in which they lie.

Mr. Gwin. I rise to put an inquiry to the chairman of the Committee on Finance, in regard to a subject which was referred to that committee. I mean the bill in relation to the duties collected in California before the State was admitted into the Union. It is a subject of great importance to the people of that State, and I wish to know whether we may expect a report upon it in a short time?

The President. The Senator has no right to make such an inquiry.

Mr. Gwin. I merely ask the privilege of making that inquiry.

The President. It is not usual for such inquiries to be made.

Notwithstanding all, however, you may be assured of the eventual passage of the bill. California will get one half of the civil fund at any rate, probably the whole up to the time when the Collector entered on his duties, and the chances are that she will get the entire fund up to the time of admission as a State. No member of either House has expressed an opinion against one or other of these propositions. Your Delegation are active and zealous, and their constituents are in good hands. The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed Allen A. Hall, Superintendent of the Custom House and Marine Hospital in San Francisco. Mr. H. expects to leave in the steamer of the 26th and will, it is supposed, be accompanied by an Architect. The Secretary's instructions are to contract for these buildings in California, and all materials and labor are to be procured in California, so far as practicable. The whole amount to be expended on these two buildings is about \$700,000. The Secretary has also resolved to send out an able architect to erect the Light Houses provided by law for your coast. He informed Mr. Gwin, yesterday, I understand, that every thing in his power will be done to obtain the materials and work on these several structures in California.

As to your Dry Dock there has been needless delay it is alleged. The Secretary of the Navy has been wasting time in higgling for prices. At one time it was seriously apprehended that he was indisposed altogether to carry out the provisions of the law. It is hoped that the contract will be closed during the current week. The Board of Commissioners for examining the Pacific coast have reported in favor of Mare Island for the site of a Navy Yard, where the Dry Dock will also be located. This leaves no excuse to the Navy Department for delaying action. In this contract it is also provided that all the money that can be expended with advantage to the public service shall be disbursed in California. The amount appropriated is upwards of \$1,000,000.

Mr. Curry will not be approved by the Senate as Judge. His name will be withdrawn and probably sent in for the vacancy left by Judge Jones in the office of District Attorney. Chancellor Holsted, father of Pat Holsted, and Col. J. Lorimer Graham, of New York, are both spoken of as likely to be substituted for Mr. Curry in the Judiciary. Either if nominated, would be promptly approved by the Senate.

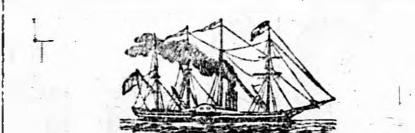
Mr. Gwin has introduced into the Senate a most important bill. It gives to every single adult a quarter section of land, to each married pair a half section, to each one quarter section respectively, and an eighty acre lot to each child. This donation is for the benefit exclusively of actual settlers and has no reference to mineral lands. Congress must pass this law, for the act passed last session in favor of Oregon is a precedent not to be escaped from. Nothing will be done this session in regard to the gold mines. The wise men of that intelligent body are in a fog. The evident unpopularity of Col. F.'s leasing bill will render nugatory every proposition to settle this vexing question before this Congress.

ROBBERY OF \$500.—On Saturday night, a frail woman, visiting a man and his wife on Prospect hill, was robbed by them, as she asserts, of two gold watch chains, and \$500 in money. She says she was dragged by them and the property then taken from her. She has since recovered back the chains from the couple, but they deny all knowledge of the money. The man and wife are from Sydney. Capt. MEREDITH, of the 1st district, has taken the matter in hand, and the case is to come before the Recorder this morning, the husband being arrested on the charge.

OUR THANKS ARE DUE TO MESSRS. BURGESS, GILBERT & CO., for some very late and interesting publications. Papers from all parts of the world, periodicals of every description, and books of all kinds, can be had at their store on the south side of the plaza.

RECORDER'S COURT.—From the complete wreck of fixtures, doors, and windows of the Recorder's Court room, made by the crowd of Saturday and Sunday, the session of yesterday was held in the new police office, adjoining room. The workmen were engaged yesterday in repairing damages sustained to the court room.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP



COLUMBIA.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM NEW YORK.

The new steamer Columbia arrived this morning at 11 o'clock, in twenty-one and a half days from Panama, which port she left on the 2d inst. bringing up a large mail and about 90 passengers.

ADAMS & CO. placed the first paper on our table, on the arrival of the steamer.

R. WILKINSON, of the Custom House, will accept our thanks for a complete list of passengers.

The Columbus broke her shaft coming up from Tobago, before taking her passengers, and will be delayed.

The Sarah Sands arrived at Panama on the 1st, in twenty-one days from this port. The New Orleans on the 2d in fifteen and a-half days, and the Antelope on the 3d, in sixteen and a-half days. These vessels thus have shown themselves able to make capital time.

The Carolina reached Panama on the 19th January, being eighteen days out from this port. The Columbus arrived at Panama from this port on the 25th of January.

The Carolina was to leave Panama on the day following the departure of the Columbus, making no stoppages. She had on board the packages of Adams & Co's and Gregory's Expresses. She may be looked for any moment.

Henry J. Raymond, of New York, has been elected Speaker of the New York Legislature.

Mr. Gwin introduced a bill on the 2d ult., providing for a survey of the public lands in California.

Daniel Reynolds, a returned Californian, was robbed in New York, of a few hundred dollars, in gold, by three girls, while at their residence.

THE NEW UNION PARTY.—It is said that Messrs. Clay, Webster and Cass have all privately expressed their disapprobation of the scheme for the formation of the proposed "Union" party.

Thomas Nelson, of New York, has been confirmed as District Judge of Oregon.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The votes for Governor of Massachusetts have been officially canvassed by the Legislature of that State, with the following result: For George N. Briggs, 56,778; George Boutwell, 36,363; Stephen C. Phillips, Free Soil, 27,630; Francis Coggeswell, 680; Scattering 239. Mr. Briggs lacks 7,809 of an election.

TELEGRAPH TO CALIFORNIA.—On the 3d inst. Gen. Cass presented the petition of Josiah Snow, Anson Bangs, and associates, of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Co., asking a subscription or donation on the part of the United States of \$300,000 for the same, to be paid on the completion of the line from the Mississippi to San Francisco; the line to be completed in eighteen months. It was referred. Apparently, a good feeling exists at Washington, in relation to the application.

Maj. S. R. HOBBS sailed from New York in the steamship Georgia, on the 11th ult., for California.

Hon. CORTLAND CUSHING, the new Charge to Ecuador, sailed in the same steamer.

The Ravel Family also left for Congress on the same day.

The road from Gorgona is now in good condition and the crossing easy.

Capt. W. T. COON, who was shot at Panama by Dr. ARSTIS, died in the American Hospital.

The workmen on the Railroad across the Isthmus have found considerable quantities of gold. In one instance \$40 was taken out in a day.

The Panama-Railroad is progressing. 750 men are now at work.

The Democrats of Kentucky have nominated L. W. POWELL for Governor, and Robert D. Wickliffe for Lieutenant Governor.

Wm. C. HANCE, the former proprietor of the New York Hotel, who has been in prison in Panama a long time on a charge of murdering his brother-in-law, is now charged with having poisoned two soldiers in prison, one of whom have died. Another version, however, fixes the charge upon a German.

FIRE AT GORGONA.—The Panama Star states that a fire occurred at Gorgona on the 24th ult., which burned every house in town, except Miller's Railroad Hotel. The buildings were nearly all constructed of bamboo.

Boston, Jan. 10.

The House this morning selected George S. Boutwell, Democrat, and Stephen C. Phillips, Free Soil, by about 50 majority, as the candidates for the Senate to elect a Governor from. The vote for Briggs was 171, Boutwell 218.

In Democratic caucus there was a stormy session last night, but the Democrats adhered to their former vote to elect Sumner. In Senate, the result for Senator is doubtful.

The Land Bills in Congress.

A contest between Mr. Gwin, of California, and Mr. Benton, of Missouri, is now going on in the United States Senate, upon California land titles. We find in the New York Herald of January 11th, a letter from its Washington correspondent, in which the bills introduced by the two Senators are thus spoken of:

It will be seen that there is an immense margin between these two bills. Mr. Gwin's is rigid, and brings everything before the courts; and while it does this, it does not admit the validity, but it adds as void all titles acquired under or from the temporary independent, or United States military occupation during the war. There are a vast number of land claims thus required in California; all of which Mr. Gwin's bill considers void under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. Mr. Gwin also sets aside the grants to towns and villages, to the missions, etc., all of which he considers as accruing under the treaty to the United States, till otherwise proved.

colorized; and makes the most liberal grants to the towns, villages, pueblos, etc., while it treats the proceedings of the military independent, and the United States authorities during the late war, in grants, sales, expropriations, etc., as legal and binding upon the United States.

Mr. Gwin contends that the bill of Mr. Benton is wholly impracticable; and that it would result in its operation in immense frauds upon the public domain; and in the most extensive injustice to the body of the people of California—that it would build up large landed monopolies and corporations in California; which could not fail to result in bloodshed and disorder, because it would exclude the mass of the people from the arable lands of the State, which would be monopolized by a few individuals and a few corporations.

Mr. Benton contends that the bill of Mr. Gwin violates all tenets, all national law, all principles of good faith, all terms of generous and fair treatment of the people acquired with the territory; and that it violates the decisions of the Supreme Court and the Constitution of the United States.

Millions upon millions of property, in the most valuable districts of California, Mr. Gwin's bill turns it over to the United States; Mr. Benton's delivers it over under the various classes of titles embraced in his bill, to individuals and settlements in the State.

We have received from Mr. GWIN copies of his speech on the subject embraced in his bill, but its great length precludes its publication at present. From the letter of the Herald correspondent we make the following extracts in regard to the speech:

Dr. Gwin commenced his speech in a very calm, dignified manner, by reviewing Mr. Benton's objection to his (Dr. G's) land bill. He quoted from Mr. Benton's speech to show that Mr. B. had charged that "the bill would confiscate all the Spanish claims in California," whereas, by quoting from the bill, Dr. G. showed beyond the power of refutation, that it confirmed every Spanish claim in California. The law of prescription incorporated in the bill will confirm every Spanish claim, and was so intended to operate, as Dr. Gwin showed. The Spanish claims in California were all small claims, consisting of town and mission lots, for the most part very inconsiderable, and none was charged with fraud. It was not the Spanish claims Dr. G. wished to bring before the Supreme Court of the United States, but the large Mexican grants, covering the most valuable parts of the country, and owned by a few individuals. Against some of these claims there was a direct charge of fraud among the official papers in California. Dr. G. defended his bill thoroughly and satisfactorily in detail, against every objection urged against it by Col. Benton, and then carried the war into Africa by taking up Mr. Benton's bill and riddling it. He showed that, whether Mr. B. intended it or not, the effect of the passage of his (B's) bill would be to confirm every land claim in California. He reviewed it, section by section, and showed conclusively that the effect of its passage would be to leave the United States no public domain in California, except in some of the unexplored regions of the north. He pointed out the partiality of the provisions of Mr. B's bill to the city of San Francisco, to the detriment of other cities, showing that, if the bill passed, the villages in the mining districts would each have 16,000 acres of the gold lands, and be the richest corporations in the world. Dr. G. would rather give the gold mines to the people who work them and enrich the country by their honest labor, than to corporations, speculators, and monopolists.

Dr. G. also declared that such a law as Mr. B. proposes could not be executed in the country. It would either drive the inhabitants who have no lands (about nine-tenths of the whole population) to make terms with land claimants and become interested with them, or to resist the law. Dr. G. wished to drive the people to no such alternative. He wanted the valid land claims confirmed, the fraudulent ones rejected, and the public domain kept open and defined, in order that actual settlers and cultivators may receive donations. Never were the deformities of a measure more completely exposed than those contained in Mr. Benton's bill. Dr. G. expresses no decided preference for any plan. He believed it to be the best; but if satisfied that any other would protect good claims and expose bad ones, he would heartily support it. He paid a very handsome compliment to the people of California for their forbearance and moderation, under the long neglect of the federal government, and pointed to their exultation on receiving the news of the admission of the State, as evidence of their attachment to the Union. He also extolled the bravery of the native Californians, who, he said, fought more boldly and bravely than any Mexicans during the late war. He said, they were now contented and happy, more prosperous than ever, and delighted with the change of government. Mr. Benton's speech, he thought, was calculated to alarm the people if they believed him, to lead them to resist the government. He deprecated such a course of argument as was calculated to do much harm and no possible good—that it was counselling them to resistance and sedition, and to disturb the peace of the country. He showed again and again, that there was no truth in Mr. Benton's charge, that the bill would dispossess the native Californians of their lands, but that, on the contrary, it would confirm their possession.

Dr. Gwin also showed that Mr. Carey Jones (Mr. Benton's son-in-law) was mistaken when he asserted that there was but one private claim (Fremont's) to lands in the mining districts, and named others which he knew to cover most valuable portions of the mines.

Record of the City Courts.

MONDAY, February 24.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Hon. D. O. SHATTUCK, Associate Justice, J. C. Smith.

Fisher vs. Salmon.—Judgment by default entered. Holland for plaintiff.

Moutelard vs. Salaud.—Demurrer argued and submitted.

Lee vs. Corrias.—Demurrer over-ruled.

Kinsman vs. Heywood et al.—Cause set for hearing to-day.

Thompson et al vs. Whitney et al.—Motion for a new trial over-ruled.

Osborn et al vs. Elliott.—Demurrer sustained.

Snyder vs. Hart.—Motion for a new trial postponed to Saturday.

Tyson vs. Wells.—Ordered that arbitrator certify to the testimony and report.

Palmer vs. Howard.—Motion for a new trial submitted.

COURT OF SESSIONS.—Hon. R. N. MORRISON, County Judge.

People vs. Thomas McKinney, for petit larceny. Defendant pleads not guilty.

State vs. Michael Henry, for petit larceny. Defendant enters a plea of not guilty.

State vs. John Davis, for petit larceny. Defendant pleads not guilty.

Michael Henry, found guilty of petit larceny, and sentenced to thirty days imprisonment.

William Fisher, for petit larceny was found guilty, and sentenced to thirty days imprisonment.

John Davis, for same offence was sentenced to be imprisoned ten days.

Thomas McKinney was ordered to be discharged.

PROBATE COURT.—Hon. R. N. MORRISON, presiding.

In the matter of the estate of Santiago H. YVES, deceased.—Ordered that J. J. K. De Puy, Eting Mickle and William A. Graham be appointed appraisers of the above estate.

RESIGNATION.—ABRAM BARTOL, Esq., President of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, last evening tendered his resignation as a member of that body. Ald. Wilson was unanimously elected as his successor.

Bartol returns to the States for his family, and will take up his permanent residence here.

BY LAST NIGHT'S BOAT.

Freeman & Co's Express furnished us last evening, the Sacramento papers of yesterday morning, but we do not find a word of news in them of any importance.

VALUABLE PUBLICATIONS.—We have received from Messrs. BONESTELL & WILLISTON, late numbers of the illustrated London News, Bell's Life, London Punch, Police Gazette, Yankee Nation, Christmas Tales, and several other interesting and valuable publications. All the late periodicals and papers, besides the standard works, can be had at their establishment in the Post Office Building, on the Plaza.

PICK POCKET.—John Mills and John Martin, were arrested on Saturday night, by officer CRICHTON, of the Second District Police, charged with picking pockets. On being taken to the station house, a slung shot of the largest size, a knife, and pistol, were found on the person of one of the men.

THE MAILS.—One of the largest mails ever brought to California, came up in the Columbia yesterday, consisting of 130 bags. The newspaper mail was in a very bad condition, most of the bags being thoroughly soaked.

Hon. THOMAS H. BENTON, Hon. Mr. GWIN, Hon. Mr. GILBERT, will accept our acknowledgments for public documents.

THE POST-OFFICE.—The box delivery at the Post-office, will be open this morning, at 9 o'clock.

Passengers per Steamer Columbia, from Panama.

Albert Fowler David Hunt, W. C. Dawson, Geo. Hobson, Mrs. Huleau, W. Hedding, H. W. Corbett, J. J. Latta, O. C. Lerr, Mrs. E. Kink, J. H. Almer, D. Bush, B. Spier, H. Newhouse, M. H. Fisher, Mr. Eyles, W. Duffon, J. Hendrix, Mr. Jacobs, Mr. Ogden, Mr. Smith, Mr. Joseph Mr. Eleaner, Mr. Gorch, Mr. J. A. Lewis Brummer, Joseph D. Moore, L. Kinsner, R. Paxton, Henry May, Jacob Rosenburg, John Hedford, Pascal Garcia, Angel Quaresda F. Marcell, St. Euzens Sr. Krump, D. Ambrosio, Fr. Warron, Santiago Tanchico, Peter McNab, J. McNab, Wm. Platter, Wm. Adisson, C. Farosi, W. H. Tillingham, J. B. Williams, J. Bonson, C. E. Lang, J. R. Lewis, J. S. Lewis, Mrs. T. H. Wilson, J. S. Corryell, A. Robert, Morris Ernestine, H. Tarn, Mr. Barr, Edwin Elide, Manuel Mujica, Lucien Valdivia, Antonio Gomez, F. Fernandez, Wm. W. H. Wilson, Mr. Francis Murphy, James McLean, A. E. Wilson, Mary John Taylor, Pat G. W. Lang, Chas. A. Holbrook, Chas. Honnell, Francis Honnell, B. Simon, Mr. Goodman, John Frankenthal, J. Brown, J. A. Grant, Thomas Calhoun, Jacob Stove, B. Butler, M. E. Ratz, S. Sweet, L. Heller.

Per steamship California, from San Diego.—Gen. Smith, and servant, Major Conboy and Brown, U. S. A.; James G. R. Johnson, A. J. Smith, M. M. Sexton, G. C. Potter, D. L. Gardner; Miss Jane Powell.

Per Hope from Callum—Messrs. Teisere and lady.

Consignees.

Per steamer California.—Capt. Knight.
Per Hope—Robt. Br. Eers, Ausimien, Welles & Co.
Per Erie Arms—D. Gibb.
Per Odd Fellow—Capt. Bingham.
Per Iowa—Capt. Burrows.

MARINE NEWS.

February 24.

Bark Hortensia, Richardson, San Diego.
Bark Jane Dore, Stockbridge, Sandwich Islands.
Brig Emma Duncan, Philadelphia.
Schr. Col. Fanning, Cathlamet, Sandwich Islands.
Schr. Arvon, Trinidad.

Arrived.

Steamer California, Budd, 4 days from San Diego, to Capt. Knight.
Bark Hope, Carr, 47 days from Callum, to H. Rodgers.
Brig Arvon, (By M. Miller, 186 days from Glasgow, via Valparaiso, 6.55 days, to D. Gibb.
Schr. Odd Fellow, Dingham, 2 days from Trinidad, Ballast to master

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STATE LAWS.

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same to the Treasurer of his county, and pay to the Tre

Sec. 16. Said auctioneer shall, at the time he has paid the County Treasurer the amount of duties charged on the property sold, cause the same to be transmitted to the Comptroller of the State, who shall charge the same amount of duties specified in said auction.

Sec. 17. Every auctioneer, who within the time limited by law, shall fail to pay the amount of duties on the private, of goods or effects liable to said duties, shall be deemed to have accepted of the same, and shall be bound to make and subscribe an affidavit of the said duties, before coming to the residence of the said auctioneer, and file the same with the Comptroller of the State, and the file the same with the Treasurer of the County, and the file the same with the Treasurer of the County of the same to the County State.

Sec. 18. Every County Treasurer shall at all times have ready in readiness to pay to the Treasurer of the State his order, countersigned by the Comptroller, all money received by him, derived from auction sales to the date of the first of January next following the date of such

paying over said sums or sums of money; and all sums of money not paid over on the order of the Treasurer of the State, as above provided shall be paid into the State

Secretary by the County Treasurer, at the time and in the manner of other State revenues.

Sec. 10. All money paid into the State treasury, arising from auction sales, under the provisions of this Act, shall constitute a part of the general fund.

Sec. 11. The County Treasurer, for receiving and paying over money derived from the County Treasury, shall be allowed and paid into the State treasury,

Sec. 12. Any person who shall fail to comply with the provisions of this Act, or who shall be convicted by any of the duties enjoined on him by this Act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction in a court of competent jurisdiction be fined for each offense not less than fifty nor more than one thousand dollars, and shall be liable on his official bond for the thousand dollars, and shall be liable on his official bond for the thousand dollars, and shall be liable on his official bond for the thousand dollars, and shall be liable on his official bond for the thousand dollars.

Sec. 13. This Act shall take effect from and after the third Monday of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

JOHN KOHLER,
Speaker of the Assembly.

E. KIRBY CHAMBERLIN,
President pro tempore of the Senate.
Approved, April 22, 1950.

PETER H. BURNETT,
Office of Secretary of State,
San Diego, May 27th, 1960.
I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of
the original Act now on file in the office of the Secretary of State.

W.M. VAN VOORHISE,
Secretary of State.

AN ACT providing for the collection of De-
bts against Vessels and Boats.

To the People of the State of California, represented by
Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SEC. 1. Every boat and vessel used in navigating the waters of the State, shall be liable: 1st. For all debts incurred by the master, owner or consignee thereof, on account of supplies furnished or consumed on such boat or vessel; on account of labor done or material furnished by mechanics, tradesmen or others, in connection with the repair or maintenance of such boat or vessel; 2d. For the building, repairing and outfitting of such boat or vessel; 3d. For the wharfage or anchorage of such boat or vessel during

the non-performance, or non-performance of any contract touching the transportation of persons or property entered into by the master, owner, agent or consignee.

1. The boat or vessel on which such contract is to be performed, and 4th. For all injuries done to persons or property on board of the boat or vessel, and to the crew, passengers, boatmen and others employed in the service of the boat or vessel, and to the cargo on board of the boat or vessel shall have the preference, and be paid first.
2. Any person having a demand as aforesaid, instead of proceeding for the recovery thereof against the master, owner or consignee of a boat or vessel, may, at his option, institute suit against such boat or vessel by writ, return, or otherwise.
3. Any plaintiff wishing to institute suit against a boat or vessel, shall file his complaint against such boat or vessel, by writ, return, or otherwise.
4. The complaint shall set forth the plaintiff's demand in all its particulars, and shall be verified by the affidavit of some disinterested or disinterested person or persons to him.
5. Whenever any complaint as aforesaid, shall be filed in any court, or clerk of court, such court it shall be the duty to issue a warrant, return, and authorizing the process issued from the court, directing and authorizing

the Sheriff to seize the boat or vessel mentioned in the complaint and detain the same in his custody, together with its tackle, apparel and furniture, until discharged from his custody by due course of law.

8. Upon the return of any warrant issued by virtue of the preceding section, proceedings shall be had in the district court against the host or vessel said in the manner herein provided, and the court shall determine the amount of the demand satisfied.

9. The master, agent, owner or consignee of the host or vessel shall be liable in behalf of such host or vessel, and shall be bound to appear.

10. If the master, agent, owner or consignee, shall, before final judgment in and suit instituted by virtue of this section, satisfy the demand, the court shall order that the same be approved by the Court, or the Judge or Clerk thereof in vacation, conditioned to satisfy the amount that shall be determined by the court, together with the plaintiff's costs, and the host or vessel, together with the plaintiff's costs, shall be released.

11. If the host or vessel, with the tackle, apparel and furniture belonging thereto, shall be discharged from further liability, the Court shall order that the same be so certified.

12. If judgment shall be rendered against any host or vessel, in favor of the plaintiff, the Court shall make an order directed to the Sheriff commanding him to sell such host or vessel, together with the tackle, apparel and furniture belonging thereto, to satisfy the judgment.

ture, to satisfy the judgment, and all costs that may have accrued in the cause; which order shall be executed and returned in the same manner as executions.

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Further, the Superior Court shall have power to sell such part thereof, or such interest therein, as shall be necessary to satisfy the amount of the judgment rendered in favor of the plaintiff; and all the costs that have accrued

17. Upon good and sufficient cause being shown to the master, agent, owner or consignee, of any boat or vessel, that the said boat or vessel is not fit to be employed in the service of the Prisoners, the said master, agent, owner or consignee, shall be bound to grant a continuance of the cause; but no such continuance shall operate as a discharge or exoneration of the said boat or vessel, or of the crew thereof, from the custody of the sheriff or constable.

18. No continuance of a cause under this Act shall be granted to the plaintiff.

19. Sheriffs, constables and other officers, shall receive for their services under this Act, for their services under this Act, the same fee as is allowed to them in cases of writs by attachment.

20. In all cases arising under this Act, if judgment shall be given in favor of the plaintiff, the costs of the proceedings, agent, owner or consignee of the boat or vessel, or other persons interested, may appeal from the judgment, as if the cause had been heard on the merits.

21. All appeals from the judgment, under the provisions of this Act, shall be commenced and sued within fifteen days after the cause of such action shall have been decided.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the said Court, at the City of New York, this 10th day of April, 1864.

ROBERT W. FLETCHER,
Speaker of the New York Assembly.

JOHN M'DOUGAL,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved, April 10, 1880.

FRED H. BURNETT,
Office of Secretary of State,
SAN JOSE, MAY 22d 1856
I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of an
original set now on file in this office.
WM. VAN VOORHIES,
Secretary of State.

BOAT FOUND.

PICKED UP, on the night of 25th Nov., one flat bottom
boat, about 19 feet long, with a centre board, painted
a dark color. The owner can have the same by proving prop-
erty and paying charges, on application to Sir G. O. F.
Williams, of India Buildings.